#### Amngements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:10-Way Down East. AMERICAN INSTITUTE-10-International Photographic AMERICAN THEATRE-8:15-Fidelio and Cavalleria

Rusticana.
BIOU-8:15-Sister Mary.
BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Ben Hur.
CASINO-8:16-The Singing Girl.
CRITERION THEATRE-8:15-Barbara Frietchie.
CRITERION THEATRE-8-The Manogures of Jane.
BOEN MUSEE-9 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Waxwerks, Grand
BOEN MUSEE-9 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Waxwerks, Grand Concert and Cinematograph.

EMPIRE THEATRE-S-20—The Tyranny of Tears.

PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S-Becky Sharp.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE-S-The Dairy

PARM.

3ARDEN THEATRE—7:45—Cyrano de Bergerac.

GARRICK THEATRE—8—Sherlock Holmes.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—The Musketeers.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:20—Rogers Brothers in

Wall Street.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8—More Than Queen.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—A Greek Slave.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8—Hofgunst. KEITH'S Continuous Performance. KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:20—The Elder NOSTER & RIAL'S-S:15-Round New-York.
LYCKUM THEATRE-S:30-Miss Hobbs.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S:30-Make Way for
the Lates.

the Ladies.

MERAY HILL THEATRE—2 S-The Charity Ball.

NEW YORK THEATRE—8 - Vaudeville.

PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Hockey Match.

WALLACK'S—8:30—The Ameer.

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Lord Methuen's column at Modder River is in communication by searchlight with Kimberley; Colonel Kekewich made a sortie from Kimberley on November 30 and captured a Boer laager; a Boer laager in Natal was attacked by mounted police, and five burghers, including a member of the Volksraad, were killed; the British transport Ismore went on the works in St. Helena Ray. South Africa, the rocks in St. Helena Bay, South Africa, the troops being safely landed. — After a battle lasting sixteen hours, the revolutionary forces of General Hernandez captured Maracaibo, the chief seaport of Vancyusis. of General Hernandez captured Maracalbo, the chief seaport of Venezuela. — The Havana Commercial Company will place armed guards about its plantations in Pinar del Rio, Cuba, fearing an outbreak of disaffected Cubans. — popular feeling in Nicaragua is antagonistic to President Zelaya on account of his recent anticlerical actions. — Decrease in revenues in President Zelaya on accounts in Cercase in revenues in Germany may imperil the Kaiser's Naval bill.

— Professor Josse, of Berlin University, has invented a method of increasing the power of steam engines.

DOMESTIC.—Both House and Senate will meet to-day; in the former body the Roberts case and the financial bill will be among the first subjects discussed. —— Charles Emory Smith, the Postmaster General, has issued his report; its chief feature is his criticism relating to the false application of the rates governing to the false application of the rates governing report: its called relative is made rates governing second class matter. — The report of John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, was made public: the building of eighteen warships is advocated, and several important changes in the service are recommended. — The State Board of Flection Commissioners will meet to-day to of Election Commissioners will meet to-day to of Election Commissioners will meet to-day to officially canvass the Kentucky vote, and the Goebel men are confident of carrying the contest to the Legislature with hope of winning there. 

Governor Roosevelt will send a sion will not have its report ready until the middle of January. — It was thought by a sea captain at Norfolk that a man who applied for passage to Mexico was W. F. Miller, the Franklin Syndicate swindler, of Brooklyn. — The foundering of a vessel, with the loss of thirteen men, was reported from Chesapeake Bay. — Preparations are being made by Masonic societies to hold memorial meetings at Washington on December 14.

CITY.—The Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa, the recently left the Episcopal Church, was eccived into the Roman Catholic com-Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis preached in Plymouth Church on Christian Science. — It was said that the impression was growing among politicians that the State Constabulary bill would not be introduced at the coming sesbegan in Madison Square Garden. Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis p at the coming ses-= The Merchants' sion of the Legislature. —— The Merchants' Association announced the appointment of a committee of citizens to investigate the question. o fthe city's water supply. — There wer many well known reinsmen on the Speedway.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Rain, possibly turning to snow, much colder. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 52 degrees; lowest, 44; average, 47%.

### WESTERN VIEWS OF COMMERCE.

More than passing attention is due to the statements made by Mr. Schieren, the ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, as reported in a Chicago dispatch printed a few days ago. He had been officially investigating in the Northwest the causes of the diversion of traffic, especially of export trade in grain and flour, from New-York to other ports. He had talked with millers and others at Minneapolis, Duluth and elsewhere. He found among them a full recognition of the fact that there was such diversion, and a pretty firm conviction as to the causes of it. His report of their opinions is not strikingly novel. It is, indeed, little more than a repetition of the opinions of others, already expressed and urged in these columns. Nevertheless it is of the highest interest in its corroborative force.

The grain and flour export trade from this port has, in the opinion of these Western shippers, who may be regarded as authorities upon the subject, declined for three reasons. One is the inadequate terminal facilities of New-York. Another is differential rates of railroads, which discriminate against New-York. The third is the inadequate accommodations provided by the Erie Canal. So far as the first point is concerned we suppose there is no dispute. The meanness of New-York's terminal facilities would be irresistibly comical if it were not so serious a matter to the city and to the State and Nation. That this port should remain year after year handicapped by extortionate transfer fees and by an antiquated, costly and tedious system of lighterage and cartage, and that it should suffer the disadvantages of a shallow and dangerous seagate, filled up by the ocean on the one side and by the Street Cleaning Department on the other, while another seagate, deep and safe and more direct, remains unused -these things are among the fatuous wonders of the commercial world.

The question of discrimination against New-York in freight rates by the railroads is on a different footing. Such discrimination exists, is it altogether unreasonable or unjust. If the distance from Chicago to Newport News, for example, is less than the distance from Chicago to New-York, freight rates on the former route will be less than on the latter. Railroads will not carry freight a longer distance for the same rate as a shorter distance. And the case for differentials is greatly strengthened when a railroad company is directly interested in the upthe port in which it has a proprietary interest, rather than one in which it has none. But New-York is not powerless to cope with that condition. She can do so in two ways. One is to give the best and cheapest possible terminal facilities here. The other is to improve the treatles, but of men and women, of work and State's own great commercial highway from trade, of prosperity and progress. And that the Lakes to the ocean, so that it can more suc- Power which most effectually marshals these

criminate against this port. If the traffic that can prevent it. is lost by the Eric Canal were gained by the railroads that have their terminals here, this city might not greatly care. It might regard it as all one, whether grain came hither for shipment by canal or by rail, so long as it did

come hither. But the fact is that it does not continue to come hither. A large share of it, when lost to the canal, goes by rail to other That fact is fully recognized by Western shippers. They are, says Mr. Schieren, unanimously of the opinion that if the Erie Canal were properly improved, and if proper facilities were provided at Buffalo and New-York, this port would get back its export trade in grain. That is what the shippers and millers of Duluth and

Minneapolis think. They ought to know what they are talking about. And they are certainly disinterested. They have no interest in canal contracts. They simply want to get their grain and flour to tidewater by the most advantageous route. And they reckon that that route would be provided by the Eric Canal if it were made an up to date instead of an antiquated and mismanaged canal. Nor is this, according to their testimony, a matter of indifference to the country at large. Men from other States cannot say they do not care if New-York does lose trade, for what she loses is gained by other American ports. For it is not all thus gained. Some of it is, but a great deal goes to foreign, that is, to Canadian, ports. These Western business men realize what has been going on along the Welland and Soulanges and other Canadian canals. They believe, as The Tribune has repeatedly said, that these Canadian canals will now become a strong factor in the grain trade, and that Canadian ports will become dangerous competitors, not with New-York alone, but with all the Atlantic ports of the United States. And the only way, in their opinion, to meet such competition successfully is through enlargement of the Eric Canal.

These expressions of Western opinion confirm in a noteworthy manner the theory hitherto put forward in these columns, that men in other parts of the country appreciate the situation here more keenly than the average New-Yorker appears to do, and actually take more interest in the welfare of this port. More than once Governmental action in behalf of this port has been secured chiefly through the efforts of Senators and Representatives from other States. Many such men have been far more ready to listen to the pleas of New-York's commercial interests than have New-York's own representatives. It has long been notorious that in certain respects this metropolis strangely lags far behind other cities. It surely seems to lag behind in zeal for the maintenance of its commercial primacy. And not the least good service of these opinions reported by Mr. Schieren may be the rousing of New-York and of its official representatives at Albany and at Washington for very shame to do as much for themselves as others are ready to do for them.

THE QUESTION OF PARAMOUNTCY. British paramountcy in South Africa is still a matter of at least academic dispute. The Boers still use it, or opposition to it, as their rallying cry. The British must, they say, be defeated, or else they will be forever the leading race in South Africa. The same cry is echoed in the anti-British press of the Continent. We are even told that the German Emperor, though entirely friendly to Great Britain in the present embroilment, realizes that her success will not conduce to the advancement of German interests. However interesting such views of the case may be, they are doubtless futile, partly because they are opposed to the inevitable and partly because their point of view is incorrect. Whether it be desirable or not, British para-

mountey in South Africa seems to be assured. It would have been practically certain had there been no war and had the two Boer States been made and maintained absolutely independent, and it will be, if possible, the more certain after they have been beaten in war and compelled to acknowledge the political supremacy distance might get the benefit of it just as colonizing, civilizing, constructive race. It is mines and founding cities. In that way, and in that way alone, permanent paramountcy is to be established. No empire can be long held merely at the point of the bayonet; or, if it be so held, it will not be worth the holding. Great Britain could not have held Cape Colony as she has for nearly a century had she depended upon garrisons and fleets. She has held it ig colonizing it with her own sons, by pouring 19 capital for the development of its resources and civilization, so that the Dutch and French there are as well contented with her rule and as loyal to it as the British themselves.

It is the old parable of the stewards and the talents over again. Portugal should have been the paramount Power in South Africa. She originally possessed it. To this day she holds as stretch of coast; but she has not improved her talent or her opportunity. She has not civilized Angola and Mozambique. Compare Quilimane with Cape Town and you have the gauge of Britain's superiority over Portugal in the struggle for supremacy. Germany is supposed to look with jealousy upon the increase of British influence. But Germany has nearly as big a territory there as Great Britain. Damaraland and Great Namaqualand are more than half as big as Rhodesla. But what is she doing with them? In all her 923,000 square miles of Africa she has only about a thousand of her own subjects, and they are practically all soldiers and officials. Real colonists she has none. Great Britain has had Rhodesia only about half as long, yet she has made of the late Lobengula's kraal a European city of six or seven thousand population, with "all the modern improvements." The Boers of the Transvaal have for years had the finest and richest territory in the whole continent. But they have done almost nothing toward improving it, and left to themselves would have lived for generations to come in rude, uncultured, squatter fashion, with homes a mile apart, on land capable of sustaining in prosperity a dense population, and over the richest mineral deposits in the world.

We are not saying that any of these circum stances justify the seizure of one man's land by another. But there is an inexorable law of nature that takes away the talent from him who does not improve it and gives it to him who will improve it. It is the same law that took all of North America from Spain and gave of course. It cannot be prevented by law. Nor it to other more progressive nations, and finally put it all in the possession of the English speaking race. We may regret it on sentimental grounds, but cannot check it. The old French Creole life of New-Orleans, the dreamy existence of the Spanish priests and their flocks in the lands of the Missions, the sturdy conservatism of the Knickerbockers of New-Amsterdam. the arcadian simplicity of the Habitants of Quebec, were all beautiful. It seemed a pity they building of some port. It will be sure to favor | could not remain just so forever. But the great mill ground on and the great wheels rolled on. and industry and commerce and civilization claimed their own. So in South Africa, as elsewhere, the question of paramountcy is not one of guns and swords, nor of boundaries and

cessfully compete with the railroads that dis- latter on its side will win the race, and nothing

### ELECTRIC POWER TRANSMISSION.

An increase of a few feet in the length of an ocean steamship, or of half a knot in her speed over that of her predecessors, is regarded a matter of much importance by the general public, as well as by marine architects and engineers. Yet even more remarkable advances have been made in applied science within the last halfdozen years. When the transmission of power in the form of electricity over long lines began in this country the highest pressures used were between 5,000 and 10,000 volts. When the line between Niagara and Buffalo was put in operation, in 1896, the current was sent at 10,000 volts for a time, although the pressure was doubled inside of a year. The voltage employed on the famous Folsom-Sacramento line in California was 11,500. By degrees on some of the later transmission lines these limits have been exceeded, until, as Dr. Louis Bell points out in the current "Cassiers'," a pressure of 40,000 volts is now in successful use.

The pressure at which electricity is sent over a wire is more significant from a commercial point of view than is the quantity transmitted. The higher the pressure the more economical is the enterprise. The conductivity of a given thread of copper increases as the square of the pressure. Less metal is required, therefore, with a high potential than with a low one. It is common to raise the pressure, for transmission purposes only, far above that at which the current is to be used at its destination, and then at the latter point transform it down again to the proper level for lighting, operating cars and other industrial uses. It follows, then, that the limit of the voltage possible on a line determines the distance to which power can be economically transmitted. And on this often depends the choice of a site by manufacturers who are intending to employ electricity.

After the great power plant at Niagara was ready for business most of the industries that were to make use of the facilities thus offered were established close to the Falls, and a magnificent development is now taking place there on that basis. Nevertheless there has been much talk about the possibility of transmitting power from the cataract to cities 75, 150, 300 and even 500 miles away. At present the maximum distance to which Niagara power is sent is twenty miles, but Dr. Bell says that several plants are now in successful operation elsewhere which send their supplies of energy to a distance of one hundred miles.

One of the first difficulties encountered in raising the voltage of a transmission line was to make insulators that would stand the strain. This has been accomplished. Another embarrassment incident to high pressures is leakage into the air. This is hardly discernible at 20,000 volts, and even at 40,000, the present maximum in practice, the loss is not serious, though it is clearly perceptible. But Dr. Bell says that at 50,000 or 60,000 volts the amount of energy which escapes is enough to prohibit a resort to the present method without some change in details. The wires are now left bare, and are carried on poles through the air. It is possible that inclosure in tubes, with oil around the copper, or burial under ground, might overcome the tendency to leak. But it is to be feared that either of these plans would open up new technical difficulties. Further experiment is much needed, therefore, and Dr. Bell wants to see a line which shall be 150 or 200 miles long constructed on sufficiently new principles to serve as a test. The amount of power thus transmitted need not be large. A high pressure can be obtained in a small steam boiler as well as in a big one. The trial might be made, for instance, with a plant generating from 1,500 to 2,000 horse power.

The suggestion has been offered more than once within the last few years that even if Niagara power is not transmitted to New-York City the metropolis might nevertheless be similarly served from the coal regions. If Pennsylvania's great stores of fuel were converted into of Great Britain. And that will not be merely cheaply as now-perhaps more cheaply. It does because of Great Britain's superior military not tax the imagination severely to conceive of power. It will be because the British are the this city's streets being traversed by horseless vehicles and its atmosphere remaining unconthey who are building railroads and opening taminated by smoke. The millennium may really be nearer than most people suppose.

## THE METHODIST CHURCH CONGRESS.

A noteworthy religious event of last week was the meeting in St. Louis of the Methodist Church Congress, a non-official body, whose object it is to furnish a free parliament for the exchange of thought in the denomination. One of the topics for discussion was the attitude of by giving it a free government and an advanced the Methodist Church toward the Higher Criticism. Its attitude may be taken as one of openmindedness if the views of the speakers fairly represented the mind of the Church. Methodists, apparently, are not so committed to any of the traditional views concerning the Bible that they are unable to make use of whatever new light may be thrown on it. This much of it as Great Britain does, and a greater attitude is in complete accord with the Scriptural maxim, "Prove all things; hold fast that

> which is good." Another paper which excited much comment was "The Message of the Church to Men of Culture," by Professor M. D. Learned, of Philadelphia. He began by saying that the Church has become secularized in a measure. At the same time, the undue emphasis which it lays on dogma tends to allenate men of intelligence. Such men sometimes also find the sermon to be mechanical, a product of the study, and the service an empty form. The Bible study of the Sunday schools is superficial, and falls to bring out the real spiritual meaning of the sacred volume. But it is in its attifude toward certain dogmas that Professor Learned sees most to criticise. He declares that many men of science "have practically abandoned the "Church because they cannot and will not sub-'scribe to the accumulated dogmas of the con fession or catechism or discipline, although "they are sincere believers in Christianity. It behooves the Church to re-establish the active "interest of these men." To do this, the Church must "liberalize the confession by eliminating 'antiquated dogma and meaningless, non-essential or unsettled doctrines, and insisting upon the simplest fundamentals as found in the 'Scriptures, leaving all matters of interpretation "to the individual believer. The Church can, "it must, emancipate itself from the thraldom of mediæval tradition, and open its eyes to the "progress-the evolution, if you will-of culture, and recognize that Christianity has new prob-"lems and a wider range of application with 'each successive age."

Professor Learned would also carry his scheme of reform into the Church's educational work. He believes that the whole system of cierical education ought to be liberalized and made more modern. He thinks it would be a good thing to transfer the direction of Church schools and colleges from the theologically trained clergy to professional and scientific educators. In engaging teachers for these schools, he thinks it more important to test their scholarship than their doctrinal soundness. "If the Church schools," he says, "are not thus con-"ducted they must lose their prestige in the 'race with strictly secular schools of the same class. The Church must not resist scientific 'inquiry, but must rather adopt the scientific method and welcome its results. The Church

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE. MONDAY. DECEMBER 4, 1899. "Its mission is to administer to the spiritual life "of men. The clergy are not expected to preach science, but rather to turn the light of Chris-"tian truth upon the social, moral and religious

'problems of modern life." It must not be understood that the Methodist Church is in any way responsible for these riews. They are of interest simply as showing what many intelligent men in the pews are coming to think of the Church in its relation to present day thought, and it is the opinion of the men in the pews that really counts. Of course, the laity are as likely to be mistaken in their views as the clergy are. But the way they come finally to think on such questions as Professor Learned discussed must sooner or later come to be regarded as the voice of the Church, even though its office bearers may for a time oppose them.

### MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The last month of the year begins with business larger and more prosperous than it has been at any other time since the present century began. That this year has surpassed all others need not be repeated. The month of November recorded daily average payments through principal clearing houses outside of New-York of \$98,860,000, against \$91,188,000 daily in January last and \$86,900,000 daily in March last. Preparations for holidays may cause some abatement this month, though last year and in 1892 December surpassed any other month in the volume of business. Transactions at New-York, which are sometimes so affected by stock speculation that they do not reflect correctly the volume of general business, were larger in January and April than in November, but the general prosperity does not greatly depend on the activity of stock speculation. It is a much more important matter that business is healthy; failures in four weeks of November reported by "Dun's Review" were for \$6,848,-590, against \$8,110,475 last year, \$11,610,195 in 1897 and over \$12,000,000 in 1896 and in 1895.

Because there was a holiday with the end of the month stocks were expected to weaken last week, but were sustained by earnings in November 9.1 per cent larger than last year and 19.1 larger than in 1892. On many roads the state of business was such as is shown by eastbound tonnage from Chicago, 16 per cent larger than last year and 70 per cent larger than in 1892. Substantial people usually think stocks good enough to hold under such conditions, and railroad stocks closed for the week five cents a share higher, while excluding three street railway stocks the fifty-seven others averaged a gain of 10 cents a share. The industrials showed no loss in the twenty new stocks and a gain of 23 cents a share in the old preferred, but a loss of \$7.78 in Leather, \$2.62 in Sugar, \$1 62 in Tobacco and \$1 50 in Malting, making the old common stocks average a loss and the whole line a decline of 30 cents a share. The Steel stocks all showed strength.

Iron and steel prices have led the advance for months, but now wool takes the lead with sales of 83,373,703 pounds in four weeks at three chief markets, against 29,078,400 in 1898, the biggest previous year, and 18,616,000 in 1892. If the sales were not largely speculative they would indicate a consumption over three times the greatest ever known, but most mills have provided themselves for a long time ahead-how long no one knows. Practically, the speculators are betting that supplies will be exhausted before another clip comes, in May. But one hundred quotations by Coates Brothers, of Philadelphia, have advanced in November 1.99 cents, to 24.44, which is 6.43 cents higher than on May 1, a rise of 35.7 per cent, and the highest since June, 1891. The speculation which followed the tariff of 1890 raised the average to 25.51 cents, but from that point it slumped because the price increased the production and diminished corsumption. The advance in goods now seems to drag, though it has been only 13.2 per cent since May 1, while the rise in cotton has been over 35 per cent.

Neither cotton goods nor cotton advanced further last week. Middling uplands rose to 7.81, but fell back to 7.75 cents. In three months power before leaving that State, consumers at a | 4.475,394 bales have come into sight, against 5,634,381 last year. According to "The Financial Chronicle" Northern 380 bales, against 725,122 bales last year; Southern, 370,000 bales, against 344,000 bales, and exports have been 1,989,476 bales, against 2,820,-074 bales last year. Mr. Neill notes that receipts at interior towns, now 18.2 per cent less than last year, have not declined as much as port receipts, now 30.9 per cent less than last year, indicating to him concerted holding back by planters and factors. Money is plenty, and farmers themselves have the means to carry more cotton than for years past, and there has been no secret about the appeals of associations and newspapers to the planters for the avowed purpose of keeping back cotton until higher prices could be obtained for it. But such efforts have been made times without number, with nothing like the success Mr. Neill's reasoning would imply. The goods continue in strong demand, which is even drawing from future contracts.

> Mine owners mean to get some share of the profits in iron next year, and the association has fixed upon \$5 50 at lower lake ports as the price for Bessemer ore, which sold last spring at \$2 53, and \$4 25 for non-Bessemer, which sold last spring at \$2. Even for works owning mines there will be higher wages and freights. and for leased mines higher royalties. The strain to secure supplies is opening mines in all directions. The Pennsylvania and Cambria Steel companies have leased 10,000 acres in North Carolina having a fine deposit of magnetic ore, others are opened in Alabama, and thirty four cargoes with 120,000 tons are now on the way to Philadelphia from abroad, besides those from Cuba and Newfoundland. With very small sales, Bessemer reached \$25 at Pittsburg, and Grey Forge is strong at \$21 25: and though over twenty coming furnaces will supply nearly 2,900,000 tons more pig when ready the needs for some months to come are the burning question. Some works at and near Pittsburg are running half time for want of orders, and these and others in like case are depressing by their competition the prices of plates, sheets and bars, but in all lines most of the works have orders far ahead for all they can do. Further contracts are reported, one for a Brooklyn Navy Yard building, several for large bridges, and a big order for Japan water works

Wheat exports, only 18,000,000 bushels in No. vember against 26,000,000 last year, were in the four previous months, according to final returns, 66,618,976 bushels, flour included, against 73,485,485 last year. This would make about 85,000,000 against 100,000,000 bushels for the five months, whereas corn exports in the same months have been about 98,000,000, against 63,000,000 bushels, the net exports for four months being 78,376,659, against 48,381,498 bushels last year. There was no change in wheat prices, and only half a cent decline in

In spite of the restricted movement of wheat and also of cotton, the exports from New-York in November have been 41/2 per cent larger than last year, when the total from all points was \$129,800,000. Imports here have been 18.7 per cent larger than last year, which would mean, if both changes were at the same rate elsewhere, exports exceeding imports by about \$73,000,000 for the month. The Bank of England is vigorously striving to prevent exports of gold, but the balance to be paid in some way is heavy, and though New-York banks have now established a fair surplus reserve the demand for commercial loans is not so small that credity to Europe are likely to be unlimited. In the fulness of time an American account which "must keep within its proper sphere of activity. | must now be guite large will have to be met by

by return of American securities.

We congratulate the West Point cadets on the victory over their friends of the Navy in Saturday's football game. The victory worthy of especial notice because the West Point team was made up, with two exceptions, of new men. Although many people who were interested in the game believed that the midshipmen would be easy victors, the West Point cadets went to the game confident of success, and as the train bore the team away on Friday to the battlefield the assembled cadet corps saluted them with the cheers and yells which had been invented for the victory, and with rousing cheers for the Army and Navy. The result of the game will give pleasure to the Army officers who help to maintain the academy athletic organization, and they will applaud the coming men who won the battle of Philadelphia.

The Silver Republicans are seeking an alliance with Atkinson's following, poor squads both, separately or united of as little consequence as Coxey's disbanded army. The world will roll on unmindful of them, the country keeping its dollars up to the correct standard and its flag flying where events have planted it, with no more heed of their opposition than of the squeak of the burrowing Philippine mole.

#### PERSONAL.

Dr. George G. Groff, who studied chemistry in the University of Michigan in 1874-77, and has ocen some time president of the State Board of Health of Pennsylvania, is now in San Juan, Porto Rico, as secretary of the Board of Health of Porto Rico and general promoter of educational and hygienic interests. He is a surgeon in the volun-

William P. Lord, the new United States Minister to Argentina, has been thrice a Judge of the Oregon Supreme Court, and once Governor of that State, and has collected the most valuable law library on the Pacific Coast. He is highly educated, of distinguished manner and refined tastes.

The Rev. Dr. J. S. B. Hodges, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Baltimore, completes to-day his thirtieth year as rector of that church.

The trustees of the Watkinson Library of Refernce, Hartford, Conn., have decided to purchase the American Indian Library of the late Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull. This is the greatest collec-tion of its kind in existence, and includes many exceedingly rare volumes.

The Rev. E. H. Gayer, vicar of Smithfield, England, recently delivered the "Lion Sermon" at the ancient Church of St. Katherine Cree, in accordancient Church of St. Ratherine Charles and ance with the custom established long ago by Sir John Gayer, who, in commemoration of his preservation from Hons while lost in a desert, bequeathed \$1,000 a year to the poor of the parish on condition that such a sermon be preached occasionally.

Washington, Dec. 3.-Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, left here to-night for a He will sail from Newtrip to South Africa. York on Wednesday and be away three months. He will spend a portion of the time in the Trans-

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Western paper reprints one of the "scarecrow" forecasts put out by the Democratic party in the last Presidential campaign. It is as follows:

"A vote for McKinley means more tramps.
"McKinley's election means:
"Ten cent corn.
"Twenty-five cent wheat.
"Eight cent oats.
"One dollar per ton for hay.
"Five cents per pound for butter.
"Three cents a dozen for eggs.

I'mo cent hogs. One and one-half cents for fat cattle.

"No money to carry on busin-"The Boonsboro (Md.) Times" says: "The pres ent dilapidated condition of our Washington Monument, located on the mountain east of here, in so short a time, too, after its rebuilding in 1883, together with its perennial historic interest to our people and particularly to the younger generation, our apology for this extended notice of this time. This monument, the first erected by his ountry to Washington, is a lasting testimony to the patriotism and public spirit of the early residents of Boonsboro and vicinity. We say lasting for though it is the second time in decay it is, we know, as certain to be rebuilt again as that its foundations are still there. At some future day we trust, not far distant we hope, our community will be alive to its duty to this historic pile and undertake again its restoration. The m was built by the people of Boonsboro, and dedt-

The Indians and John happy thought struck the when the conventional happy thought struck the latter. "If you burn me," he explained, "the sun will be darkened to-morrow." "You will find," replied the Indian, "If you calculate the parallax to the forty-third decimal place, that the eclipse does not take place until the day after to-morrow." Saying which, for these simple children of the forest were all graduates of the Government schools, they proceeded with their barbaric slaughter,—(Detect Journal)

Apropos of the fraudulent investment syndicates in this city that have been exposed, "The Chicago Times-Herald" prints a cartoon entitled "Father Knickerbocker Investing in Gold Bricks," and "The Memphis Commercial-Appeal" Brooklyn "has a greater number of fools than any other city in the Union." This is very silly talk. Many people in the city of New-York, chiefly ignorant tenement house people, did hyest in these schemes, but the great majority of their customers were in other cities and villages of the country. And we venture the assertion that Chicago and Memphis would be found well represented.

"I tell you, the drink habit, the opium habit and he cigarette habit can all be stopped. It's non-tense to say they can't. Look at that boy who moked 5 worth of cigarettes every week."

"Did he stop?"
"Yep. He's dead."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"A curious coincidence," says a writer in "Leslie's Weekly," "is noted in the fact that nearly all the great mining discoveries of recent times have een made in years ending with the magic figure nine. Thus the famous gold find in California fell in the year 1849. Ten years later, in 1859, remarkable discoveries of the same metal were simultaneously in Australia and British Columbia, causing a great rush of fortune hunters to these points. In 1869 the famous Comstock lode find became known to the world; in 1879 the gold bearing region around Leadville and Tombstone, Ariz., began to attract attention, and in 1889 the diggings at Clover Creek and in Lower California became the bjective points of great multitudes of excited and anxious seekers after sudden wealth. And now again, at the end of another decade, history reeats itself once more. The remarkable gold finds recently made at Cape Nome, surpassing in richness and extent anything yet discovered in the Yukon district, bld fair to make this year, 1899, as notable as any in the annals of gold mining.

The definition of the word "snitch" was definitely settled under oath to-day in the Circuit Court by J. C. Chastine, a negro, formerly a politician. Chastine was a witness for the plaintiff in a suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Frank J. Walsh, attorney for the road, asked him: "Joshua, what is your business?"

"I'm connected with the legal department of the firm of Jamison & McVey," replied Chastine.

"What are you? One of those ambulance chasers who rush after a man who is hurt and offer the services of a lawyer to bring sult for damages?

"No. I'm no snitch."

"What's that?"

"I say I'm no snitch."

"Snitch?"

"Yes, snitch."

Yes, saitch."
"Spell saitch."
"S-n-i-t-c-h, saitch."

"S-n-l-t-c-h, smten."
"What is a snitch?"
"Why, all the damage suit lawyers have snitches.
A snitch is a fellow that watches for people to get hurt, and gets to 'em as soon as he can, and makes a contract to sue the company for dammakes a contract to sue ages."—(Kansas City Star.

In his recent address at the Church Congress the Bishop of London said: "There is a certain class of people who are like hens when they have laid an They form their opinion with such difficulty, apparently, and so seldom, that when they have formed one they go and crow to all the world to show that they have done it."

A maiden on a streetcar was "so very cold," she "Ah, allow me," said the Dude, and he to the win-

dow sped. He tugged at it, and shoved it, and he waggled it grew. His gloves gave out immediately, his cuffs became

a wreck. His tie forsook his collar, and his collar left his

-(Boaton Transprint

foreign money markets, and not as in past years | PARISIAN "PERQUISITION."

HOW THE POLICE VISITED THE ASSUMP. TIONISTS' PREMISES IN PARIS TO CHECK THEIR DISLOYALTY.

Paris, November 15 Popular reaction against the ecclesiastical propaganda attacks upon the republic has already been aroused. The police raid made on Saturday upon the premises of the Assumption. ist Fathers by order of M. Waldeck-Rousseau is emphatically indorsed by the Republican press throughout the country, and is halled with enthusiasm by the entire Voltairian element in France. The Cabinet has signified its intention of prosecuting the Assumptionists and other religious congregations as members of illegal associations. The domiciliary visits made at sunrise on Saturday morning at the Assumptionist establishments in Paris and the provinces, including the editors, compositors and printing rooms of the "Croix," the Clerical newspaper, which, as already described in The Tribune, took a leading part in the Dreyfus persecution, are likely to be followed by similar measures against other Roman Catholic assoclations.

"Domiciliary visits" and "search warrants" are the favorite administrative weapons in the present struggle between republican France and her clerical and anti-Semite antagonists. A description of the way in which these "perquisitions" are executed seems just now to be of special interest. The Assumptionists, or, to give them their full

title, "the Augustin Fathers of the Assumption," were dispersed by the Gambetta and Ferry laws in 1880. This militant community has since gradually regained possession of its former convents and property, and under the guise of religious propaganda and works of charity has for several years carried on a political campaign against republican institutions. The "Croix" feigns to accept the Pontifical directions to adhere to the existing regime, but in reality the republic has no more bitter nor more dangerous enemy. All the Boulangist, Nationalist and anti-Semite factions are backed by the "Croix," which is clerical and royalist above everything, and cherishes merciless hatred for liberalism and modern progress. Sincere and broad minded Catholics like the late Count Montalambert, like M. Etlenne Lamy, and like M. Cornely, are denounced in the "Croix" as if they were heathens. The "Croix," with incredible fanaticism and mendacity, also strives to put down the idea of "rallying" to the republic, which was commended by Leo XIII in his encyclical to the French bishops. As the "Temps" points out, "the Jacobin supporters of the violent conflict between the Church and the republic have had no more useful co-operators than the Assumptionist Fathers." The present prosecutions, however, are not directed against the Assumptionists because they are "unauthorized congregations." Such measures will probably be reserved for another occasion. But they are proceeded against for constituting a secret society of more than twenty-one members an indictable offence by virtue of Article 291 of the Penal Code. The orders for the "perquisition" against the

Assumptionists had been carefully drawn up by M. Waldeck-Rousseau in his capacity of Minister of the Interior. At 7 o'clock on Friday evening the search warrants were in the hands of the various magistrates at Paris, Bordeaux, Lyons, Marseilles, Rennes, Nantes and all other cities where the Assumptionists carried on their operations, and where the "Croix" and its affiliated provincial editions are printed and circulated. Eight o'clock Saturday morning was the time fixed for the domiciliary visits at the Assumptionist establishments in Paris and the provinces. The "perquisition" in Paris was carried out as follows: At 10 o'clock on Friday evening ten police commissaries of Paris met at the office of M. Fabre, juge d'instruction, who had been selected by M. Waldeck-Rousseau for the execution of the order. M. Fabre handed the search warrants to the police commissaries and told them to hold themselves in readiness at S o'clock the following morning, with eighty police agents, in front of the buildings of the Assumptionists in the Rue François Premier and The Indians had bound their captive to the stake, adjoining streets. This unusual number of was necessary in order to prevent the fathers from removing papers or documents from one room to another during the search.

The plan of the Assumptionist premises had

been previously distributed to the police agents. The buildings occupy nearly an acre in extent and are situated in the Rue François Premier, in a fashionable quarter of Paris, where many American families live. There are several entrances opening on the Rue François Premier, the Rue Bayard and the Cours-la-Reine. Shortly before 8 o'clock the premises were surrounded by a cordon of police. Each of the ten commissaries was accompanied by a secretary, a police inspector and a locksmith. This force employed numbered 130 and made quite an imposing appearance. Commissary Guénin knocked at No. 8 Rue François Premier, Commissary Archer knocked at No. 3 Rue Bayard and Commissary Mourges knocked at No. 20 Cours-la-Reine. Father Bailly, editor of the "Croix," opened the door at No. 8 Rue François Premier. He was dressed in a brown cassock and wore sandals. He begged the commissary of police, who displayed his insignia of office in the shape of a broad tri-colored sash, to wait a moment to enable him to consult with the Father Superior. The commissary, however, slipped in, and following Father Bailly to the door of the composing room said: "Unless you open the door I shall be obliged to force an entrance," and directed the locksmith to get his tools ready for that purpose. The entire premises were then ransacked by the

police. Books and papers were examined. Sleeping rooms, beds and bedding were searched. Closets and cupboards were opened, relocked and sealed. The search lasted five hours. The police agents discovered in an old chest the sum of 1,800,000 francs (about \$360,000) in banknotes, gold and silver. A large amount of this sum was in coins of one, two and five franc denominations. This secret hoard of the reverend fathers is said to constitute a sort of "war chest," to be drawn upon at a moment's notice for the purpose of fomenting a revolution. There was a strange scene in the composing room of the Assumptionists where fifty lay Sisters and female apprentices were at work composing the afternoon and Sunday editions of the "Croix," the "Noël," the "Courrier du Livre" and the "Cosmos"-all Assumptionist organs for carrying on the anti-republican propaganda. Attached to the Assumptionist composing room is a school for female compositors, where thirty or forty girls were found setting type. A dozen girls were folding newspapers and others were stamping address bands.

When the Commissary of Police, with his broad red, white and blue scarf of office, entered the room all the young women began to chant an incantation against the Evil Spirit, beginning with the words, "Esprit Saint descendez en nous!" For fully an hour this invocation was sung by the lay sisters. Meanwhile some of the police agents retorted by singing a profane parody upon this incantation recently brought out at the concert halls of Montmartre. The inspectors, however, promptly checked this breach of discipline, and the "perquisition" continued. No arrests were made except that of a man who harangued the police He tugged at it, and shoved it, and he waggled it askew.

Till all their fellow passengers very interested grew.

His gloves gave out immediately bly suffer.

His gloves gave out immediately bly suffer.

"perquisition"-an instrument of legal ma ery so often and effectively employed by Napo leon III., and now so frequently used by the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry as a weapon of But why proceed? The window was unmoved by all his pranks; the summoned the conductor, while the maiden murmured. Thanks:

(Baston Transistic President Loubst and the parliamentary regularity of the conductor o